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AN

EPITOME

OF

PHRENOLOGY.

BEING A CLEAR AND CONCISE VIEW OF THE SCIENCE; SYSTEMATICALLY AND SYNTHETICALLY ARRANGED
AND ANALYTICALLY APPLIED;

Together with a
PHRENOLOGICAL CHART
of the head of

M

as examined by

BY E. H. SANFORD.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST,
and author of

"PHRENOLOGICAL CHART."

"Know thyself.—The proper study of mankind is man."—Pope.

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PREFACE.

The Author deems it unnecessary to offer an apology for the appearance of the present *epitome*, when he takes into consideration his frequent solicitations for the publication of a small work of this kind, and also when he considers the order and arrangement of the Chart ; the organs, too, being expressed in *nine different degrees of developement*, so that the *feelings* and *intellect* of any individual is *printed out at length*, and which is peculiarly adapted to the desires and necessities of those who wish to study character as well as those who are *practical* and *theoretical phrenologists*.

The Author has not designed to treat of the subject to so great a length, as have been the case with those *excellent* Phrenologists, Messrs. Fowler, and others, though the *description* of the different *degrees* of the development of the organs are at more length than any we have yet seen ; and should the present work meet with a cordial reception, the larger work will soon be issued, and the design of the Author will be accomplished.

E. H. S.

Rochester, N. Y., March, A. D., 1844.

EXPLANATIONS.

The Scale used in this Chart is from *one* to *nine*, the *medium*, *FIVE*, and the person filling it out, will mark a *dash*, (or other character,) opposite the line or lines that are designed to represent the character, and the particular kind of intellect and feeling of the person examined. This mark may be made on the left hand margin, and the propelling power, &c., may be marked in conformity with the scale.

Entered according to Act of Congress, on the 8th day of March, in the year 1844, by E. H. Sanford, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of New York.

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V. That the skull, (or *cranium*) corresponds so nearly, with the form and development of the brain, that the *size* of the different organs can be *accurately* ascertained during life.

The manifested mental characteristics of men depend upon *certain conditions* : some of which follow.

I. THE STRENGTH OF THE SYSTEM.

The strength of the system is very important ; and probably no Phrenological condition is so necessary for the manifestation of mind, as a **STRONG, COMPACT, and VIGOROUS** constitution.

THE SYSTEM may be divided anatomically and physiologically into three parts, viz :

I. THE CEPHALIC.

II. THE THORACIC.

III. THE ABDOMINAL.

I. THE CEPHALIC.

This is that part of the system above the neck. It is *the seat of the nervous system* and the *center of sensation*. The head proper constitutes this part or region, which contains the brain, in which are found the *roots* of the *cranial nerves*, the blood-vessels which supply the different parts, the *medulla oblongata*, &c. It is in this part that all mental phenomena occur. From it proceed all the forces of innervation, and the principal muscles of expression ORIGINATE in this region. The brain is the center of *nervous energy*, which is distributed through the whole system : and when it is *too large*, the organs of the brain are too excitable, nervous, rapid, changeable, and self exhausting. *Activity* is their element, and speedy exhaustion the result. They can make a quick and vivid effort, but in as much as they depend upon other parts of the system for nutrition, the mere nervous effort cannot be lasting. And where this *region* is *large* in proportion to the Thoracic and Abdominal regions, *nutrition*, which is the *base of support to nervous energy*, is comparatively wanting, and, consequently, the mind will partake of *little* energy ; but will be languid, feeble, weak and inefficient. This part should be well attended to in conducting examinations: for a very large brain, where the system is *badly proportioned*, is a sure

sign of a *weak mind*. Where the brain is too small, the mental faculties have no range, and the influence of the individual will be in proportion. But, where the head is in *exact symmetry* with the other regions or parts, and *other conditions are favorable*, the disposition will be praiseworthy, the feelings harmonious, the Intellect good, and, in short, the individual may be considered as ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLEST SONS.

II.—THE THORACIC.

This region is bounded by the ribs, the sternum, the dorsal vertebrae, the throat above, and the diaphragm below. It contains the Heart and Lungs ; which are the centers of circulation, and respiration. Upon these processes depend nutrition, *oxygenation* of the blood, and consequently, *animal heat* and renovation of the body in its constituent elements. If this region is comparatively *too large*, there will be a *strong arterial circulation of the blood*, which is more conducive to *Physical action* than *mental manifestation* : the blood rushes through the brain with *too much force* and rapidity : the blood vessels are too full, and too highly impregnated with oxygen : and is *subject to the demands of the involuntary organs*. On the contrary, if the region is *too small*, the system and brain are too poorly nourished ; the blood is not sufficiently oxygenated, nor imparted in sufficient quantity, and with the requisite velocity, to the more distant organs of the body. The consequence is, that the power of digestion is *inadequate* to the wants of the system : an equal flow of rich blood, which is the base of support to the animal frame, being defective, imbecility of mind, and inactivity of body will ensue. And the individual will soon arrive at premature old age. An average proportion is invariably necessary to the *healthy action of mind and body*.

III.—THE ABDOMINAL REGION.

This lies below the waist, or diaphragm ; embracing the organs of digestion, the liver, spleen, &c. : and extends down to the lower extremities. In these organs are performed many of the most important functions of *organic life*. The influence on

the cerebral development, resulting from a *disproportionate* development of this region, may readily be inferred. The appetite, and the organs in the posterior and inferior convolutions of the brain, are generally gratified ; where this region is *proportionally* too large. There is a *thrilling*, longing, or hankering after something to *stimulate* and satisfy. Gluttony, Licentiousness, Dishonesty, Drunkenness, &c., are the result of *over-action* in these organs ; which are very liable to be over-acted, where the ABDOMINAL region is too large. *Unequal size* in favor of this region, tends to *draw away* the natural action of the *encephalon* ; and use the energy thus purloined for the gratification of the animal appetite. Where this region is too small, the *Cephalic* and *Thoracic* regions are *deprived of the forces of nutrition* and innervation : the cerebrum is weak in its action ; and the mind becomes more easily deranged by secondary causes. But, when this region is, considered in relation to the others, harmoniously developed, the tone of the system is equal, the secretions regular, the health easily retained, and the *mind acts independently*.

Not only are we to take into the account the strength of the system, in estimating character ; but, likewise, the TEMPERAMENT. And, perhaps, this is a condition, upon which, the manifested mental characteristic depends, nearly, or quite as much, as upon the strength of the system. And in fact the strength of the system itself ; as well as the relative development of the three regions, are, probably grounded in the relative combination of the

TEMPERAMENTS.

The Temperaments are four in number ; viz : LYMPHATIC, SANGUINE, BILLIOUS, and NERVOUS.

I.—LYMPHATIC.

This temperament is indicated by a round form of the body, softness of the muscular system, repletion of the *cellular tissue*, full clear skin, even outline of person. light hair, languid and

plethoric habits. It is induced by obstruction in the *lacteous* system, and derangement in the lymphatic apparatus : scarcity of bile, and difficulty in the *chyliferous* functions.

It is accompanied by languid vital action ; with weakness and slowness in the circulation. The brain as part of the system, is also slow, languid and feeble in its action. And the mental manifestations are proportionally weak. This temperament is peculiarly adapted to the development of morbid emotions of the affective faculties.

II.—SANGUINE.

The Sanguine temperament is indicated by well defined form, *moderate* plumpness of person, tolerable firmness of flesh, light hair inclining to chestnut, blue eyes and fair complexion, with *ruddiness of countenance*. It is marked by a florid complexion, animated countenance, the blood of a living sparkling hue, well impregnated with atmospheric oxygen, great activity of the blood vessels, through which the blood passes with much rapidity. The brain partakes of its natural state and is active.

It gives great energy of *physical* function, love of air, and out of door business, *demand*s exercise and labor. It is more conducive to physical, than mental exertion. Wrestlers, travellers, and business men have this temperament generally.

III.—BILLIOUS.

The Billious Temperament is indicated by black hair, dark skin, black eyes, much firmness of flesh, hard muscles, and generally rather spare form, with *harshly* expressed outline of person. It originates in the *biliary apparatus* and has an intimate relation with the organs of respiration. This temperament gives equal and strong impressions ; produces much strength rather than activity, to the organs, and sustains great intellectual manifestations. The functions partake of great energy of action ; which extends to the brain : and the countenance shows strongly marked and decided features. It is conducive to great constitutional strength and powers of endurance. As examples of this temperament predominating, may be adduced Nero,

Alexander, Brutus, Julius Cæsar, Peter the Great, Cromwell, Charles 12th, Napoleon, and Mons. Guilliot.

IV.—NERVOUS.

The Nervous Temperament is recognized by fine thin hair, thin skin, small delicate muscles, quickness of physical and mental action, long and slender organic fibres, paleness of countenance, and often times delicate health, irritability, restiveness, nervousness, elasticity, &c. The whole nervous system is predominately active; with much celerity of thought and feeling: and the mental manifestations are proportionally vivacious. When this temperament predominates, the person possessing it, is either happy, or unhappy, from impulse; great or imbecile, from necessity, and is characterized for *Genius* rather than *Talent*: could not undergo hardships, and is liable to nervous diseases. This Temperament is characteristic of all enthusiasts and persons who are carried away by excitement.

THE TEMPERAMENTS COMBINED.

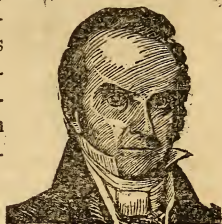
The four TEMPERAMENTS, which have been described, are rarely, if ever, found pure: but are variously combined; and as the one, or the other predominates, the individual is said to possess the one or the other TEMPERAMENT. The most common combinations in this country, are, the BILLIOUS, NERVOUS; NERVOUS-SANGUINE; and the SANGUINE-NERVOUS-BILLIOUS. The LYMPHATIC generally predominates in *marshy* and *humid* districts. It is the characteristic TEMPERAMENT of the Dutch in Holland, &c. As a general thing, the Female possesses more of the NERVOUS, and the Male more of the BILLIOUS, or SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT.

The most favorable Temperament for *Intellectual greatness*, is the NERVOUS-BILLIOUS-SANGUINE, which gives sufficient activity, combined with great powers of endurance, and a strong and energetic brain. The proportion in which these TEMPERAMENTS ought to be combined, in order to produce this result, is nearly equal; the NERVOUS predominating, the BILLIOUS next, and, lastly, the SANGUINE.

ACTIVITY AND SIZE.

SIZE gives power and momentum of intellect and feeling, whilst **ACTIVITY** gives quickness and intensity and even a restless desire to act. The balance wheel of a watch moves with much rapidity ; but its size is small, and consequently its power comparatively weak and so easily resisted, in fact, that its motion may be stopped by the strength of a single hair. On the contrary, the beam of a steam engine moves slowly, but with such prodigious force that it can only be arrested by a gigantic effort.

By activity we mean the *vivacity* with which the faculties may be manifested. It imparts intensity, quickness, celerity, and even a restless desire to act. And when this is accompanied by a large brain, and other things are equal, such as education, circumstances, habits, diet, &c., the individual will possess a mind as impetuous as the lightning beam, as irresistible as the brilliant torrent, overwhelming and taking possession of feebler minds, and impressing them irresistibly as with a feeling of gigantic power like a



DANIEL WEBSTER.

PROPELLING OR EXECUTIVE POWER.

This depends upon Self-Esteem, Firmness, Approbativeness, Hope, Combativeness, and Destructiveness: which give **DETERMINATION, ENERGY, STABILITY, ANTICIPATION**, and a faculty to **OVERLOOK, UNDERTAKE, and SURMOUNT** difficulties of an extreme character. When these faculties are once roused into action, they are to the intellect and morals, what wind is to the sail, or steam to the engine. He who possesses them large, generally drives what he undertakes, and will be noted for **DECISION, PROMPTNESS, and UNYIELDING PERSEVERANCE** in action.

TABLE OF ADMEASURE- MENTS.

	Very Large.	Rather Large.	Large.	Very Full.	Full.	Moderate.	Rather Mod.	Small.	Very Small.
Circumference of head around Individuality and Philoprogenitiveness.	24,5	24,	23,5	23,1	22,8	22,3	21,9	21,6	21,3
Distance from ear to ear over the top of the head.	15,5	15,3	15,1	14,3	14,8	14,2	14,	13,9	13,6
From occipital spine to Individuality.	8,2	8,	7,9	7,8	7,7	7,3	7,2	7,1	7,
From occipital spine to ear.	5,	4,9	4,7	4,6	4,4	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,2
From ear to Individuality.	5,4	5,3	5,2	5,1	5,	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,6
From ear to Firmness.	6,4	6,3	6,2	6,1	5,9	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,1
From Destructiveness to Destructiveness.	6,5	6,4	6,2	6,0	5,9	5,5	5,3	5,2	5,
From Cautiousness to Cautiousness.	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,	5,9	5,6	5,3	5,2	5,1
From Ideality to Ideality.	6,5	6,3	6,2	6,	5,8	5,6	5,4	5,2	5,1
From ear to Comparison.	6,2	6,1	6,	5,7	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,2	5,1
SIZE OF BRAIN.									
EXCITABILITY.									
DEGREE OF ACTIVITY.									
ORGANIZATION.									

TEMPERAMENTS.

1. Lymphatic.
2. Sanguine.
3. Nervous.
4. Billious.

SCALE OF SIZE.

1. Very Small.
2. Small.
3. Rather Moderate.
4. Moderate.
5. Full.
6. Very Full.
7. Large.
8. Rather Large.
9. Very Large.

CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYZATION OF THE FACULTIES.

The faculties are divided into two orders ; namely,

I. FEELINGS,

II. INTELLECT.

Order 1st, is divided into two genera, denominated,

I. PROPENSITIES,

II. SENTIMENTS.

Order 2d, is divided into three genera, denominated,

I. EXTERNAL SENSES,

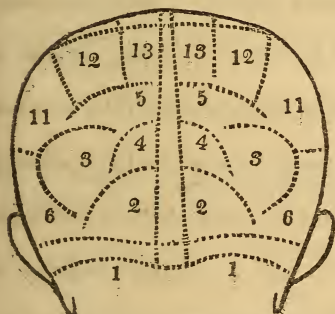
II. INTERNAL SENSES,

III. REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.

We will now proceed to analyze the faculties. We shall do this in nine different degrees of development.

ORDER I.

GENUS I.—DOMESTIC PROPENSITIES.



These create in us a social feeling, and form our family attachments. They originate sexual impulses, paternal ties, and strong friendships. They occupy the lower back part of the head or brain.

AMATIVENESS.

Reciprocal attachment and love for the other sex.

1. Seldom or ever experiences this feeling.
2. Feels but very little love for the other sex and but little desire to marry.
3. Is rather deficient in sexual love ; may have some ardor but no great strength of this passion.
4. Thinks well of the other sex, yet will not make too great sacrifices for their welfare.

5. Thinks much of the opposite sex, and can enjoy their society well.

6. Has considerable sexual passion, and is somewhat desirous to gratify it by promoting the happiness of another.

7. Has quite a desire for connubial felicity.

8. Has strong reciprocal love, and is discontented when deprived of its gratification.

9. Has strong sexual impulses, possesses this passion in the highest degree.

Location. The Cerebellum. *Discovered by Gall.*

II.—PHILOPROGENITIVENESS,

Paternal attachment ; love of young.

1. Has no Paternal love ; detests children ; would not make a kind parent.

2. Feels very little interest in children, rather averse to their company.

3. Has some interest in his own children, but little in those of others.

4. As a parent, would have some interest in the company of children, but will not bear much from them.

5. As a father is tender toward his own children but is not very indulgent.

6. Is fond of his own children but not partial to those of others.

7. Would make a kind parent and have much regard for his offspring.

8. Is quite delighted with children and pets.

9. Is excessively fond of children and would be likely to spoil, or at least, injure them, by excessive indulgence. Is fond of domestic animals.

Location : This organ is situated in the posterior lobe of the brain, and is separated from the cerebellum by a small membrane called the "*Tentorium.*" Its development occupies all the occipital bone above the transverse ridge and occipital protuberance. *Discovered by Gall.*

III.—ADHESIVENESS.

Attachment, affection, or love for relatives and friends. Fondness for society.

1. Cares but little for friends or relatives.
2. Has but very little pure enjoyment in society of friends.
3. Attachments are easily broken ; and is quite limited in the feeling of social attachment.
4. Can enjoy friends and society, for his own interest, but is not very remarkable for steadiness of attachment.
5. Is friendly and has some fondness for society.
6. Is quite friendly—possesses considerable social feeling.
7. Is highly sociable with a good degree of social feeling.
8. Has warm attachments and steady friendships ; which give a firm grasp and shake to the hand.
9. Mourns excessively at the loss of a friend. Too great a fondness for society and social intercourse.

Location. Obliquely to the right and left of, and above *Philoprogenitiveness*. *Discovered by Gall.*

IV.—INHABITIVENESS.

Love of home, and native place ; patriotism, desire to remain or dwell in one place.

1. Does not have much attachment to one place of residence, is fond of traveling.
2. Thinks about as much of one place as another.
3. Has but little regard for his native place : is rather roving.
4. Has some regard for home ; and is middling steady : but not remarkably so.
5. Has some desire to dwell in one place.
6. Can leave home although attachment to it is strong.
7. Desires a local situation, is not fond of moving about.
8. Has strong attachments to his native place ; and is not roving.
9. Exceedingly opposed to change of local situation,—Averse to traveling—desires to dwell in his native place.

Location. This organ is located a little below and under the superior angle of the occipital bone. *Discovered by Spurzheim.*

We now come to the selfish propensities. These provide for and terminate in self-gratification. They occupy the lower part of the brain near the ear.

V.—CONCENTRATIVENESS.

Sense of mental continuity.

1. Wants application ; is fickle minded.
2. Too volatile ; wants application.
3. Is fond of variety ; don't wish to see and hear too much of one thing ; and will never show taste as a critic.
4. Has too many kinds of business at a time ; and can change his feelings without much effort : is fond of new friends.
5. Has but little regularity of feeling.
6. Can study several subjects at a time and carry them along without confusion.
7. Has a good degree of continuity of thought and feeling ; and does not want in application.
8. Is rather inclined to rely on one truth or fact, in debate : holds on long and hard as a critic.
9. Is prolix : is inclined to ultra notions ; goes clear out to the extent of the subject ; is tedious and has much repetition.

Location.—Above Inhabitiveness, and below Self-Esteem.

Discovered by Combe.

A.—VITATIVENESS.

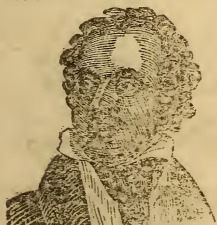
Sense of life, love of existence, desire for immortality. See plate No. 1, page 1.

1. Looks on death coldly.
2. Considers death as a mere common certainty ; but not so dreadful affair as is pretended.
3. Is careless of health and life.
4. Feels much indifference to life ; and still less about death.

5. Looks upon death with some reluctance.
 6. Has middling strong attachments to life ; dreads annihilation.
 7. Appreciates the pleasures of life and has quite a desire to cling to them.
 8. Strong desire to live, with much fear of death.
 9. Looks upon death as the KING OF TERRORS : has a great desire for immortality : and shudders at the thought of death.
- Location. In the posterior, lateral inferior convolutions of the cerebrum : opposite the *mastoid process*. *Discovered by Vimont.*

VI.—COMBATIVENESS.

Feeling of opposition, defence, resistance, courage and resentment which characterised



R. M. JOHNSON &



ANDREW JACKSON.

1. Can withstand nothing, is cowardly, and easily discouraged.
2. Is pusillanimous and rather *chicken-hearted*.
3. Has but little faculty to overcome difficulties or counteract opposition.
4. Rather wants resolution, avoids contention, and has a mild disposition.
5. Is not disposed to retaliate ; and is not delighted with wrangling disputes.
6. Is not very cautious but energetic : is bold when aroused.
7. Seldom ever courts or shrinks from opposition ; but will contend powerfully for interest.
8. Has a strong combative spirit ; which originates in the

feeling of "*let me and mine alone :*" loves debate, and as an opponent is quick, spirited and efficient. As a financier is energetic and unyielding.

9. Is disposed to retaliate, fond of disputes and contention ; great pugnacity, and the most violent temper.

Location. This organ is located behind Secretiveness and Destructiveness ; and beneath the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bones. *Discovered by Gall.*

VII.—DESTRUCTIVENESS.

Executiveness : ability to endure the sight of pain ; virulence, indignation, and a disposition to remove and surmount obstacles.

1. Is unable to cause or endure the sight of pain or death : is wanting in virulence, indignation, or force.

2. Has but little disposition or ability to kill or destroy, is tame in feeling.

3. Has no disposition to inflict pain.

4. Would hardly hurt one if he could ; and would be troubled to if he would : the anger possessed is derided rather than feared.

5. Is mild ; possesses but little of the vindictive ; and when angry lacks force and energy of character.

6. Possesses some of the vindictive feelings yet lacks energy of character.

7. Does not like to cause pain ; yet when aroused possesses some force of character and some severity.

8. When called out feels deep toned indignation ; yet under ordinary circumstances will not willingly inflict pain.

9. When provoked is vindictive, exterminating, and disposed to inflict pain : has great executive power, much virulence, rancor and indignation.

Location. Above the ear. *Discovered by Gall.*

VIII.—ALIMENTIVENESS.

Sense of appetite, desire for food.

1. Forgets to eat.

2. Has but little relish for victuals ; is dainty and particularly about food : "is more nice than wise."

3. Is rather wanting in relish for food : is irregular at meals, and is subject to delicate health.

4. Is not very particular about the kind or quality of food.

5. Is fond of a good meal ; but is not an extravagant eater.

6. Has a fair appetite : eats with some relish.

7. Wants good food and a plenty of it.

8. Desires regular meals, but is more particular about the quantity than the quality of food.

9. Is rather fond of luxurious living : has a voracious appetite and eats with the keenest relish.

Location. Before the ear, behind and above the Zygomatic process. *Discovered by Crook or Hoppe.*

ORDER I.

GENUS II.--SENTIMENTS.

The sentiments are divided into, —I. INFERIOR.—II. SUPERIOR.

I. The inferior or selfish sentiments.

These terminate to a great extent in the gratification of self : although they are far less selfish than the propensities. They occupy the superior posterior and lateral portions of the brain. They are shown large in



PHILIP, THE NOTORIOUS THIEF.

IX.—ACQUISITIVENESS.

Desire for wealth ; anxiety to possess,

1. Is idiotic in relation to money ; and depends upon others for support.
 2. Is slack in regard to pecuniary matters ; a spendthrift.
 3. Is a poor economist : has more “ out goes than incomes.”
 4. Is not very frugal, can get property easier than keep it.
 5. Likes money and property, but is slow about getting it.
 6. Is fond of possession, but is not penurious.
 7. Has a desire for riches, is industrious, and fond of acquiring.
 8. Is very frugal and saving, pained to see waste and extravagance : and would be delighted with large possessions.
 9. Has an extreme miserly disposition : is very penurious, and desires to “ keep what he gets, and get all he can.”
- Location. Above and before Secretiveness, and beneath the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone. *Discovered by Gall.*

X.—SECRETIVENESS.

Prudence to conceal that which should not be known, tact, policy management.

1. Will not be likely to reveal secrets for the mind has none to keep : tells every thing.
2. Has no secrets, is blunt, and speaks what should not be known.
3. Generally wants a little help to keep even secrets belonging to self, much more those of others.
4. Is generally frank and open hearted ; and is sometimes rather hasty in speech ; loves truth and fairness.
5. Is somewhat prudent in speech and action ; but would be rather fond of notoriety.

6. Is a little reserved in feeling and can be made a confidential of under favorable circumstances.

7. Has some tact and management ; a little mysterious.

8. Rarely reveals his feelings, emotions, or desires : is cunning, hypocritical, and seldom acts with perfect openness.

9. Is very sly, deceitful, dark and reserved : a real adept in disguising his sentiments and purposes, like



AARON BURR.

Location. Above Destructiveness, and below Cautiousness.
Discovered by Gall.

XI.—CAUTIOUSNESS.

Sense of fear, danger, hesitancy : the origin of the instinct of timidity.

1. Is reckless of danger and future evil : courageous.
2. Is not timid when exposed to ruin, or danger.
3. Is reckless in action : hasty in speech, and generally incautious.
4. Is liable to misfortune : imprudent.
5. Has some caution, but often fails in business for the want of prudence : would be somewhat liable to engage in speculation.
6. Repents too late : none too much prudence and circumspection.
7. Does not borrow much trouble : is not irresolute nor timid.
8. Is careful, apprehensive, deliberate ; solicitous about circumstances, and sometimes hangs between two opinions.
9. Hesitates, borrows trouble : is irresolute, circumspectious, and fearful.

Location. Nearly in the middle of the parietal bones ; the place where ossification begins. *Discovered by Gall.*

XII.—APPROBATIVENESS.

Sense of honor ; regard for character and reputation.

1. Cares nothing for smiles or frowns.
2. No affability ; is rather independent.
3. Cares little for praise or popularity.
4. Goes the way which suits No. 1 ; does not pay much regard to public opinion.
5. Thinks but little of praise, though has some regard for popularity, and loves distinction.
6. Enjoys approbation well, but does not sacrifice much to obtain it.
7. Desires fame and applause ; yet has some independence.
8. Is fond of fashion and display : is keenly alive to the smiles and frowns of the public : is very affable and polite.
9. Has too great sensitiveness : is rather zealous : regards a good name as his all.

Location.—Between Cautiousness, Conscientiousness, and Self-Esteem. *Discovered by Gall.*

XIII.—SELF-ESTEEM.

Self-respect ; self-confidence ; self-complacency ; love of freedom, liberty, and independence.

1. Has little confidence ; is unassuming : wants independence.
2. Is not sufficiently dignified ; lacks weight of character.
3. Stands back and waits for a leader : is unassuming.
4. Lets himself down ; says and does trifling things ; has some, but not much, force of character.
5. Has some self-respect, but is not high minded.
6. Has a good degree of self-confidence ; yet is not haughty nor unsocial.
7. Considerable self-respect, independence, &c., which characterizes



JOHN TYLER.

8. Has a high-toned, manly feeling, which despises meanness, and commands respect; will be at the head or nowhere: is more inclined to look up than down.

9. Is proud, arrogant, commanding, assuming and aristocratic.

Location. At the vertex or top of the head; a little above the posterior or sagittal angle of the parietal bones.

Discovered by Gall.

XIV.—FIRMNESS.

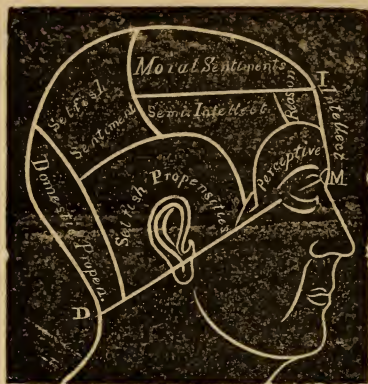
Stability, decision, perseverance: instinct to "go a-head."

1. Can not be relied on: wants stability.
2. Has but little decision of character.
3. Is not persevering to effect much.
4. Is a little wanting in stability: gives out too soon.
5. Is rather vacillating: yields too readily to the opinions of others.
6. Has some decision of character, fortitude and perseverance.
7. Can generally be relied on; has ordinary perseverance.
8. Is determined and stubborn when opposed; determined and unyielding.
9. Has much self-will: is obstinate with invincible determination.

Location. The middle of the upper and posterior part of the sincipital region of the head.

Discovered by Gall.

II.—SUPERIOR OR MORAL SENTIMENTS.



These are the sentiments which constitute man a moral and religious being. The lower animals appear to be deficient in these sentiments. Of these we will now treat.

XV.—CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

A feeling of justice, duty, honesty, and integrity, and desire that right should be rewarded and wrong punished.

1. Does not regard justice, gratitude, or integrity.
2. Wanting in honesty and integrity
3. No inclination to confess; wanting in conscientious scruples of right and wrong.
4. Lets interest rule: justifies himself: is apt to regard duty only in feeling.
5. Not very remarkable for compunctions of conscience, or grateful emotions.
6. Has right intentions; but their influence is rather too limited.
7. Is generally fair and conscientious; yet, under great temptations might fall short.
8. Loves truth and duty: is strictly honest, faithful, upright in feelings; means well and cannot tolerate wrong.
9. Is very conscientious; rigidly honest; possesses marked integrity, and can be safely trusted under all circumstances.

Location. Between Cautiousness and Firmness, and immediately in front of approbateness. *Discovered by Spurzheim.*

XVI.—HOPE.

Anticipation of future success : expectation of future good.

1. Is despondent : the future looks black.
2. Is low spirited : has the "horrors."
3. Borrows trouble : sees many obstacles in the way : realizes about all that is anticipated.
4. Expectations feeble, and hopes limited.
5. Is somewhat sanguine ; but realizes mostly what is expected.
6. Some cheerfulness and anticipation : but not a very large share.
7. Is generally in good cheer : don't borrow much trouble.
8. Bright anticipations of the future : makes large promises.
9. Has very bright anticipations : builds scores of castles in the air : believes that every thing is for the best ; and looks beyond the confines of time to an eternity of blessedness.

Location. Between Marvelousness and Conscientiousness.

Discovered by Spurzheim.

XVII.—MARVELOUSNESS.

Sense of wonder ; love of novels : instinct of "faith" : belief in Divine Providences and supernatural agencies.

1. Is sceptical ; rejects every thing that is mysterious.
2. Is very incredulous : hardly believes any thing but what is seen.
3. Believes but little, if any thing, that can not be accounted for.
4. Is a doubter till he sees and knows for himself.
5. Is rather wanting in faith ; yet will believe when belief cannot be avoided ; relies much upon facts and first causes.
6. Has a belief in things that can reasonably be accounted for ; and has some desire for the marvelous.
7. Has a good degree of faith and desire for the marvelous.
8. Is fond of the novel and believes quite readily.
9. Believes in supernatural agencies and forewarnings : is very credulous, superstitious, and regards most things with wonder.

Location. Anterior to the organ (in front) of Hope.
Discovered by Gall.

XVIII.—VENERATION.

Submissiveness ; a disposition to venerate, respect, and adore a Supreme Being : deference to a superior.

1. Has no reverence nor respect for a Supreme Being nor for men.
2. Acknowledges but few superiors, and looks upon religion with little respect.
3. But little seriousness ; wanting piety.
4. But little inclination to respect the aged ; or what is great and good in itself.
5. Disregards religious creeds, forms and ceremonies ; and is not very serious nor respectful.
6. Feels rather a greater sense of duty and justice than of worship : yet, generally speaks well of religion.
7. Is capable of enjoying religious societies ; treats equals and superiors with some respect.
8. Loves to adore and worship God ; especially through his works ; treats every person respectfully.
9. Is somewhat liable to religious enthusiasm : is respectful to all : sometimes too yielding and submissive to the opinions and writings of others.

Location. In the top of the head between Firmness and Benevolence. *Discovered by Gall.*

XIX.—BENEVOLENCE.

Charity, compassion, kindness. This is shown in the head of



W. H. HARRISON.

1. Brutal, cruel, without kindness or humanity.
2. Hard-hearted ; possesses much indifference to suffering.
3. Cares little for the woes or wants of mankind.
4. Is not noted for much benevolence or kindness of feeling.
5. Has some compassion, but not much liberality.
6. Would do offices of kindness, but would serve self first.
7. Has a good share of sympathy for persons in distress ; but likes to consult popularity and interest.
8. Is kind hearted and obliging ; and is glad to serve others even to his own injury.

9. Possesses much more than ordinary share of humanity and kindness of feeling : entertains a feeling of benevolence to all.

Location. On the top and mesial line of the head, anterior to Veneration. *Discovered by Gall.*

ORDER II.

GENUS I.—EXTERNAL SENSES.

Sensation, sight, hearing, taste, and smell. By means of these, men and animals are brought into communication with the external world. They serve as channels for the inlet of knowledge. We feel by means of the *nerves of sensation*, we see by means of the *optic nerves*, we hear by means of the *auditory nerves*, we taste by means of the *gustatory nerves*, and we smell by means of the *olfactory nerves*. When impressions are made upon these nerves, each pair conveys to the brain its own peculiar impressions. When these different impressions enter the brain, the mind, for the first time perceives their existence ; and this phenomenon is called *perception*.

GENUS II.—INTERNAL SENSES.

These senses, or PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES, procure knowledge of external objects, their various relations and physical qualities. We will first treat of the,

SEMI-INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.

SUBLIMITY.

Sense of the sublime, the grand and lofty facts in nature.

1. Never awakened by any of the feelings common to this faculty.

2. Takes no kind of interest in the grand and sublime scenery of the Universe.

3. Is not delighted with the grandeur of natural scenery.

4. Emotions of the sublime are not very marked, but on the contrary, almost wanting.

5. Moderate emotions of the magnificent.

6. Has some taste for the romantic.

7. Somewhat fond of the picturesque, and grotesque in nature.

8. The "Falls of Niagara," Old Ocean's roar, the *forked lightning* of heaven, the *maddened* whirlwind of the ærial regions, the wild *crashing* of the tempest, or the pealing *shock of midnight thunder* ; are all calculated to gratify.

9. Is passionately fond of the wild, the romantic ; the grand and the awful : ideas of the star-spangled blue vault of heaven, plurality of worlds &c., are very pleasing.

Location. Between Ideality and Cautiousness. *Discovered by Combe.*

XX.—CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

Faculty and desire to invent, construct and build : originality:

1. Has no faculty for inventing : is destitute of mechanical ingenuity.

2. Is awkward with tools and cannot build to advantage.

3. Is rather wanting in originality and cannot use tools with much facility.

4. Is not as original as imitative.

5. Is rather bungling and awkward : if compelled to use tools does as well as possible.

6. Can imitate better than invent : has some ingenuity which is principally the result of *practice*.

7. Shows some dexterity in the use of tools and would make some attempts at originality.



ROBERT FULTON.

8. Is fond of mechanism and concocts many schemes which are fraught with ingenuity.

9. Has a restless desire to improve, invent, &c. : is very fond of mechanism and possesses the first degree of mechanical skill.

Location. Between the organs of acquisitiveness and tune, beneath the wing of the sphenoidal bone. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXI.—IDEALITY.

Perception of the beautiful : chaste and elegant taste and refinement of feeling : desire for poetry and perfection.

1. Has much coarseness and vulgarity of feeling.

2. Has no taste nor refinement.

3. Has but little fancy ; is plain in his style : and has but little desire for improvement or for poetry.

4. Has but little fondness for embellishments or imagery.

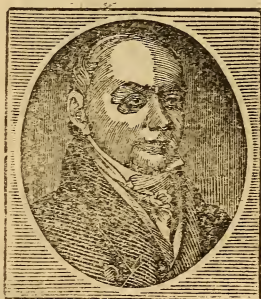
5. Has some taste, but not enough to influence him to any extent.

6. Has some fondness for poetry and, the beautiful, but nothing extraordinary.

7. Is quite fond of the beautiful, and whatever is nice and refined in itself : has a lively imagination.

8. Is fond of poetry, oratory, eloquence ; any thing either impassioned or effective : and has inventive powers as a poet.

9. Is entirely wrapped up in the ideal and fanciful : has rapturous and vivid imaginations.



J. Q. ADAMS.

Location. Nearly along the lower part of the temporal ridge of the frontal bone, anterior to sublimity and below imitation. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXII.—IMITATION.

Ability to pattern after, mimic, imitate or copy.

1. Wanting in the functions of this faculty.

2. Can not imitate copies, drawings, sketches, &c.

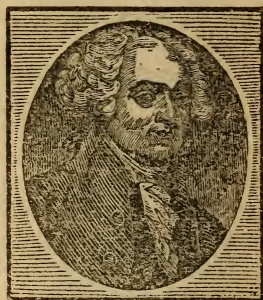
3. Dislikes to copy after others.
4. Has a stiff imitative manner: relates stories and copies badly.
5. Can copy some but not well.
6. Can copy and pattern after some.
7. Has some disposition to imitate, but mimics with some difficulty: with some practice can copy tolerably well.
8. Can pattern after, mimic, or imitate well: can do with once showing.
9. Is a real mimic: can act out or copy any thing.

Location. On each side of Benevolence. *Discovered by Gall.*

Having treated of the semi-intellectual faculties we next come to the perceptive faculties, which were extraordinary in the head of Washington, and large in J. Adams and Thos. Jefferson.



WASHINGTON.



J. ADAMS.



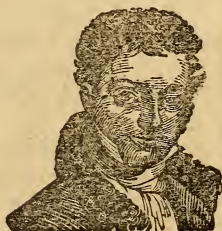
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

XXIII.—MIRTHFULNESS.

Wit, humor, and merited ridicule.

1. Is sober ; averse to joking and laughing.
2. Sensitive when laughed at.
3. Does not appreciate the wit of a remark however ludicrous.
4. Too easily influenced by ridicule to abandon a chosen course.
5. May blunder out some laughable remarks but not often.
6. Likes to hear witty or ludicrous remarks.
7. Has a good perception of the ludicrous, and is fond of jokes and pleasantry.
8. Quick at repartee : makes much fun : can make time pass off agreeably and pleasantly.
9. Is always ready with wit and fun : extremely fond of the comical,

Location. On the anterior superior and lateral part of the forehead. *Discovered by Gall.*



WASHINGTON IRVING.

XXIV.—INDIVIDUALITY

Sense of substantive things ; memory of names ; of things as individual existencies and isolated capacities,

1. Idiotic in the functions of this faculty.
2. Sees no particulars and has no memory for names.
3. Is not observing and knows little of the physical universe.
4. Has little disposition to observe things as individual existencies.
5. Limited powers of observation and moderate desires to see and know
6. Has fair memory of names when the mind is charged with them and exhibits some powers of observation.
7. Can remember substantives without much difficulty.
8. Can particularize and remember things separately : is a close observer

9. Is not liable to make mistakes, is constantly observing and quick in perception.

Location. Directly above the root of the nose in the center of the lower forehead. *Discovered by Spurzeheim.*

XXV.—FORM.

Memory for faces, forms, and drawings.

1. Has no memory for forms or faces.
2. Has a poor memory of faces and drawings.
3. Can not form or sketch with any ease.
4. Must see persons several times before their forms and countenances will be distinctly recognized.
5. Recollects forms and countenances tolerably though not remarkably well.
6. Has a fair perception of shapes and forms.
7. Could, with practice, give good form and shape to any thing.
8. Recognizes forms and shapes well and has a first rate memory of persons.
9. Would be remarkable for drawing and giving the desired form; always knows persons after seeing them once.

Location. Between the eyes. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXVI.—SIZE.

Knowledge of magnitudes, bulks and sizes.

1. Has great difficulty in the ordinary use of this primitive faculty.
2. Judges of relative size very inaccurately.
3. A poor judge to measure by the eye.
4. Has a poor mechanical eye and is rather a bad judge of size.
5. With practice might exhibit some accuracy in the use of this faculty.
6. Can measure the height, breadth, magnitude, and length of objects with some though not remarkable accuracy.
7. Is good about measuring perpendiculars and horizontals.

8. Is distinguished as having a correct eye.

9. Has a remarkable judgment of size : detects any thing that is not plumb, very quick.

Location. At the internal corner of the eye. *Discovered by Spurzheim.*

XXVII.—WEIGHT.

Judgment of equal balance, of weight, &c. : application of the law of gravitation

1. Very deficient in this faculty.

2. Has little ability in horsemanship and walks awkwardly.

3. Maintains the center of gravity rather poorly.

4. Is a poor marksman and can not carry a steady hand.

5. Ventures very little upon dizzy heights.

6. Can preserve the right balance tolerably well, though not remarkably so.

7. Preserves equilibrium well, and can ride a fractious horse.

8. Would be a good marksman : throws a stone, or ball, straight : can balance and preserve the center of gravity well.

9. Possesses this faculty in a remarkable degree : can ride a fractious horse, and perform many other balancing exploits.

Location. In the superciliary ridge between Size and Coloring. *Discovered by Spurzheim.*

XXVIII.—COLORING.

Perception of and memory for colors, their different tints and shades.

1. Can not tell green from red.

2. Can not discriminate between colors.

3. Can tell black from white, but seldom can quite well, when applied to the hair and eyes of persons with whom he is acquainted.

4. Calls on his friends to assist him when this faculty is called into exercise.

5. Does not notice shades much and when this is the case makes mistakes.

6. Can discern and recollect colors but seldom notices them.
7. With practice judges of colors well.
8. Likes to see various colors, with different tints and hues ; and is delighted with flowers and paintings.
9. Would excel in painting or coloring ; is remarkably fond of beautiful colors.

Location. Above the middle of the eyebrow : near the center of the superciliary arch. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXIX.—ORDER.

Perception of, and desire for, system and arrangement.

1. Cares nothing about order ; is slovenly.
2. Is more fond of confusion and discord, than arrangement.
3. Is not systematic : lacks order.
4. Is negligent in dress ; likes but does not keep order.
5. Has some order and some disorder, is not remarkable for either.
6. Is sometimes systematic, but not very remarkable for neatness.
7. Likes order much.
8. Very fond of order and system : has a place for every thing and desires to keep every thing in its place.
9. Is very precise about order and gets very much annoyed when things are confused and out of place.

Location. At the external angle of the eyebrow, behind that of Color: and under the outer edge of the external angular process. *Discovered by Spurzheim.*

XXX.—CALCULATION.

Desire for arithmetic : perception of, and memory for, numbers.

1. Is idiotic in this organ.
2. Recollection of numbers very poor.
3. Weak arithmetical talent.
4. Is dull in figures and would not have a quick perception of their relations.
5. Not very quick in figures : rather slow and inaccurate.

6. Might succeed in numbers by close application.
 7. Would make a good accountant.
 8. Would excel in numbers by practice : has a quick perception of the relation of numbers.
 9. Remarkably quick in computing by numbers : a quick accountant and natural arithmetician.
- Location. Below and laterally of order ; at the external angle of the eye. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXXI.—LOCALITY.

Love of travel ; memory of places locations and situations.

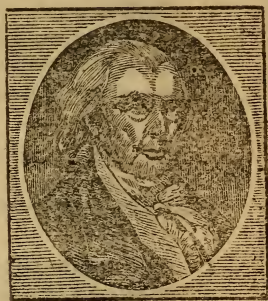
1. Gets lost easily ; poor memory of places.
 2. Seldom observes locations or places ; has little geographical knowledge.
 3. Sometimes loses the point of compass and is liable to get lost : recollects places rather poorly.
 4. Has a limited recollection of places.
 5. Would not succeed without much application as a geographer or astronomer.
 6. Recollects, and finds places tolerably well.
 7. Remembers the locations and relative positions of objects well : and has some fondness for traveling.
 8. Has a roving mind and desire to travel and see different countries.
 9. Is even passionately fond of traveling and exploring, and never forgets places or situations.
- Location. Above Size and below and on each side of Eventuality. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXXII.—EVENTUALITY.

A perception of, and memory for active phenomena ; incidents, occurrences in history.



J. MONROE.



J. MADISON.



JUDGE STORY.



AMOS KENDALL.

1. Recollects very little of what is seen and heard.
2. A treacherous memory of history.
3. Has a very indistinct recollection of historical facts and occurrences of the day : and would make rather a poor hand to narrate them.
4. Is somewhat forgetful of incidents, facts and anecdotes.
5. May recollect the leading events but forgets unimportant details.
6. Has neither a bad nor a good memory of occurrences.
7. Would do tolerably well as a historian.
8. Is a good observer of occurrences and active phenomena: would be fond of narrating, has a desire to examine the leading events of active life.

9. Has an extraordinary memory of facts, history and news of the day : is a very close observer of men's actions.

Location. At the center of the forehead above Individuality. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXXIII.—TIME.

Perception of the lapse of time : chronology : time in music.

1. Can seldom tell his own age or the day of the week or month.
2. Forgetful of time ; hence liable to forget appointments.
3. Has rather a poor recollection of dates, time when &c.
4. Rather under par in relation to the functions of this organ.
5. May remember dates but not well.
6. Has a fair recollection of dates.
7. Would observe the duration and succession of events generally and can keep beat in music.
8. Could succeed well in chronology.
9. Is remarkable about remembering the lapse of time and can distinguish discord in music very quick : is always punctual to the time by intuition.

Location. Above the organ of order under the center of the temporal spine or external angular process. *Discovered by Spurzheim.*

XXXIV.—TUNE.

Sense of melody : fondness for music and musical harmony.

1. Singing done by proxy.
2. Is hardly able to distinguish one note from another.
3. Takes but little interest in singing.
4. Likes to hear music but cannot perform it well.
5. Learns music but it comes hard.
6. Has something of a perception of tones, but is not an extraordinary player.
7. Would succeed well with practice enough.
8. Learns music easily and is very fond of it.

9. Is literally enchanted with good music and detests discord, and has the faculty to excel in music.

Location. Over the organs of order and number at the temporal ridge of the frontal bone. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXXV.—LANGUAGE.

Sense of and memory for arbitrary signs and words : volubility of expression in the communication of ideas.

1. Cannot express ideas without extreme difficulty.
2. Has but few words and hard work to apply even them.
3. Can communicate thoughts, but not well ; far from it.
4. Would never make a speaker : knows more than he can tell.
5. Has good common language, but few words.
6. Can generally tell what he knows, but is not refined in expression.
7. Has about as many words as ideas, but would not succeed as a linguist.
8. Has great volubility of expression, and is a great talker : likes to hear good language.
9. Would excel as a linguist ; has great copiousness of expression : is particular in speech. This organ is large in



J. C. CALHOUN.

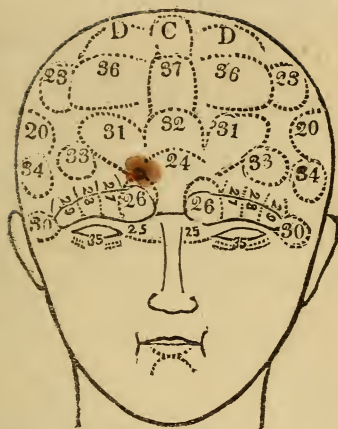


T. BENTON.



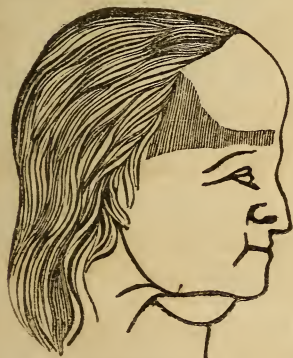
J. K. POLK.

Location. In the anterior inferior convolutions of the cerebrum over the super-orbital plate, it presses the eye outward and downward. *Discovered by Gall.*



GENUS III.—REFLECTING FACULTIES.

These faculties are employed in contemplating, methodizing, and systematizing the ideas furnished through the medium of other faculties: and in deducing conclusions from them. A good development of these organs or faculties make the man of judgment, the sound reasoner, and the able philosopher. These are marked in a wonderful degree in the head of Franklin, when contrasted with the Idiot.



FRANKLIN,



THE IDIOT.

D.—HUMAN NATURE.

Disposition and faculty to study human nature, and to arrive at the motives and characters of men.

1. Is much wanting in this faculty.
2. Has little or no desire to study human nature.
3. Is much troubled to arrive at the characters of men.
4. Has but a limited talent for judging of the motives of men's actions : is liable to be deceived or imposed upon.
5. Has but little desire to study the dispositions of mankind.
6. Has a fair knowledge of human nature, and might succeed in the study by very close application.
7. Can perceive the motives and characters of men as well as the majority of persons, and is somewhat of a physiologist.
8. Is very suspicious, and would not be likely to be deceived : is fond of, and would do well in, the study of human nature.
9. Is remarkable for perceiving the motives which prompt men to action, cannot easily be deceived : might excel in studying the characters of mankind.

Location. Between Comparison, Causality and Imitation.—Suggested by L. N. Fowler.

This organ is not established ; but from many observations we are inclined to admit its existence and location as suggested by Mr. F.

XXXVI.—CAUSALITY.

Disposition and faculty to trace effects to their causes : sense of Causation.

1. Can not reason from cause to effect.
2. Mind is weak, and cannot think to advantage.
3. Can not trace effects to their causes : is quite deficient in logical reason.
4. Poor judgment ; deficient in originality.
5. Is not a good calculator, intellect rather obtuse.
6. Has a desire to know causes, but generally gets them from others.
7. Has good common sense, and believes there is a cause for every thing ; is middling inquisitive.

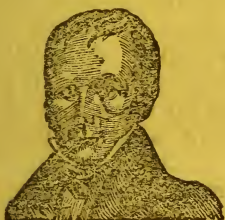
8. Has an active desire to ascertain causes ; wants every thing explained ; and desires the why and wherefore.

9. Is fond of metaphysics, and has a deep penetrating mind, is original, and always in study, and has an over anxious desire for knowledge ; is a natural philosopher, and has great profundity of thought.

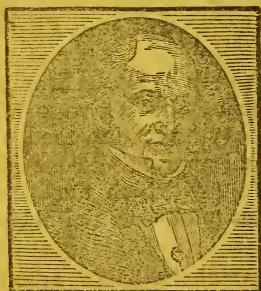
Location. Between Mirthfulness and Comparison. *Discovered by Gall.*

XXXVII.—COMPARISON.

Analogical reason ; critical acumen : powers of contrasting and illustrating. Large in



HENRY CLAY &



M. VAN BUREN.

1. Idiotic in relation to this organ.
2. Possesses no discriminative power.
3. Cannot draw proper distinctions in argument, analyze, nor criticise.
4. May observe obvious distinctions, but overlooks others.
5. Perceives striking analogies, but does not abound in similes or figures of speech.
6. Illustrates and discriminates tolerable well.
7. Observes analogies and classifies thoughts and phenomena well.

8. Has a happy talent for criticising and illustrating : points out resemblances, and is fond of apt comparisons.

9. Reasons almost entirely by analogy, is a great critic, and has wonderful powers of analysis ; is quick in detecting the known from the unknown, and would make a severe opponent.

Location. In the middle of the superior part of the forehead. *Discovered by Gall.*

0 027 324 962 A

This person, according to the Natural Laws, should marry one of a
Temperament.



“It may be stated briefly that, the purpose of the Science of Phrenology is to give to man a knowledge of himself; and to point out the true method of studying the mind, and of directing and applying its energies to proper uses.” “Phrenology is a study which tends eminently to virtue, in particular it teaches toleration and mutual forbearance.”—*Macnish*.

Spurzeheim being asked "what peculiar effect his system (of Phrenology) had upon his own mind, he said, that without it he should have been a misanthrope ; that the knowledge of *human nature* had taught him to love, respect, and pity his fellow beings."

“I speak literally, and in sincerity, when I say, that were I at this moment offered the wealth of India, on condition of Phrenology being blotted from my mind forever, I would scorn the gift; nay, were every thing I possessed in the world placed in one hand, and Phrenology in the other, and orders used for me to choose one, Phrenology, without a moment's hesitation, would be preferred.”—*Combe.*